

PROBABILITIES.

Decidedly cold.

M^cGill Daily



VOL. 5. NO. 112.

MONTRÉAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1916.

"DAILY" PHONES.

Editorial Up. 446
Business Up. 435
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OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED

Election of New Executive to Be Held To-day.

LARGE VOTE EXPECTED

Only One Office Goes by Acclamation—Close Competition for Others.

The election of officers of the Science Undergraduates' Society for the coming year will take place to-day. The polls will open at 9 a.m., and will close at 5 p.m. Keen competition is expected for all the offices, with the exception of president. For this position Fred Francis was the unanimous choice of the student body.

For vice-president, L. H. Derrer and A. S. Poe have both been nominated.

LOUIS DERRER is well known around the college, having been actively connected with the Y.M.C. He is at present chairman of the Social Committee of that organization, and is in his third year Mechanical course.

A. S. POE has been connected with many of the organizations around the college. He was captain of the champion class hockey team of Sci. 17 last year, and this year he was captain of the McGill Juniors. He is also a member of the Annual Board, and is secretary of the class. He is in the Civil Engineering course.

For secretary E. Camp and A. B. Copping have been nominated.

Both are popular members of Sci. '18. Camp is at present assistant secretary of the Undergraduates' Society.

For treasurer no less than three men have been nominated.

GEORGE DICK was on the committee in charge of sending presents to the undergraduates at the front, and was on the Entertainment Committee of the last Science Smoker.

LEO JORDAN is better known in athletic circles. He has figured on his class team in hockey, and also on the McGill Juniors.

JOHN PADDON is a popular member of his class, being one of its officers.

For assistant secretary Roy Foss and Ed. Clarke, of the Freshman year, have been nominated.

FOSS is a member of the senior basketball team, and an all-round athlete.

CLARKE is a member of the junior basketball team, and is also a clever swimmer and diver.

All the candidates have had experience in executive work, and are all very capable, so a good executive is sure to be chosen.

R.V.C. SPORTS TO BE HELD SHORTLY

Saturday, March 11, Day Fixed
—Numerous Events to Be Run Off.

R. V. C. sports will be held on Saturday, March 11, at 10 o'clock, in the gymnasium. Those wishing to enter for events, please sign up as soon as possible.

1. No girl can enter for more than six events.

2. Where the number of entries from each class for certain events are limited, the year managers choose those who are to represent their years from among those who have signed.

3. Girls entering vaulting, high jumping, and window jumping must practise at least four times before Saturday.

4. Sign the papers in the lobby of the gym when you have practised.

More information can be had from managers.

The following are the events: Vaulting, high jumping, window jumping, head balance race, relay basketball (team), walking race, obstacle race, 60-yard race, 120-yard race, and three-legged race.

STUDENTS GIVE BLOOD.

Transfusion Done By Dr. Henry at the General Hospital.

A very noteworthy sacrifice was made yesterday at the Montreal General Hospital, when T. M. Richardson of Med. '17, gave over 600 c.c. of his blood for a transfusion to a public patient. This is the second time this has been done. Last week L. J. Stewart of the same class gave nearly as much for the same purpose. Dr. Henry is especially successful in this type of operation, and the patient is doing well. All the brave men are not at the front yet.

'17 SKATING PARTY.

Last Moment Changes Made Necessary By Untoward Circumstances.

After an absolutely unforeseen series of complications and difficulties, the R.V.C. '17 and Arts '17 skating party for this evening has been finally arranged. Through the great kindness of the authorities of the Royal Victoria College, but for whom the party would have been impossible, the place of meeting and final adjournment is the R. V. C. common room. This is a particular favor to the class, and too many thanks cannot be given, the emergency alone being the excuse for the request to hold the party there.

At 8 p.m. sharp—with special emphasis on the "sharp"—the whole party will meet in the R. V. C. common room and till their skating numbers. It is requested that this be done with expedition, as the first number on the rink will begin at 8.30, or as near that as possible. This number, to avoid confusion, will be indicated by the hanging up of the figure 1 on the organ.

At 10.15 the skating will stop, and the men, without skating No. 9 band, will take their partners for that number to supper and home afterwards. After the return to the R. V. C., the rest of the evening will be spent in dancing, with refreshments. All skates will be put on in the shack by the rink.

Miss S. Cameron and Mrs. E. A. Corbett have obligingly consented to act as patronesses.

MIDNIGHT LIST OF CASUALTIES

Ottawa, March 3.—The following is a list of the casualties, which contains 35 names.

1st Battalion.

Killed in action—Lance-Corp. Donald McIntosh, 39 Roden street, St. Thomas, Ont.

2nd Battalion.

Wounded—Robert W. Munro, Sonningdale, Sask.

Killed in action—John Clarke, Fraserburg, Muskoka, Ont.

Accidentally wounded, slightly—Lance-Corp. Archibald E. Vanderpump, England.

Died of wounds—Edward J. Christy, care of Miss Lily Christy, 5 Churchill avenue, Toronto.

5th Battalion.

Killed in action—Samuel Orbich, Russia.

Died of wounds—James W. Harrison, England.

9th Battalion.

Died—Russell A. Mackay, 9 Centre street, St. Catharines, Ont.

10th Battalion.

Wounded — Alexander Thomson, Fraserton, Alta.

12th Battalion.

Died—Frederick S. Pitts, Paddockwood, Sask.

Seriously ill—William Fraser, England.

13th Battalion.

Accidentally wounded — Andrew Veinette, Mahone Bay, N.S.

15th Battalion.

Died of wounds—James B. Brodie, 160 Dufferin street, Stratford, Ont.

20th Battalion.

Wounded—Bugler William Pendleton, England.

22nd Battalion.

Wounded—Eugene Biron, St. Patrick's Pitmeack, Que.; Odilon Picard, 105 Ste. Marguerite st., Montreal.

Slightly wounded — Zephirin Bourque, 1288 Fullum street, Montreal.

Wounded, but has returned to regimental duty—Honorius Franck, 416 Gilford street, Montreal.

Died of wounds — Alfred Bellefeuille, 100 Ste. Julie street, Three Rivers, Que.

25th Battalion.

Clarence A. Green, Paris, Ont.; Ernest Munro, Yarmouth, N.S.; John Fletcher, Halifax, N.S.

Killed in action—Peter E. Hannan, 13 Bishop street, Halifax, N.S.

42nd Battalion.

Severely wounded—William Bailey, 2125 St. Lawrence street, Montreal.

16th Battalion.

Died—F. P. Jennings, England.

19th Battalion.

Slightly wounded—Hugh M. Stratton, Scotland.

Princess Pals.

Wounded—Harry Carey, care of O. F. Carey, Goderich, Ont.

Seriously ill—Harry Hanlon, Alma, Albert Co., N.B.

Lord Strathcona Horse.

Found dead—John C. Ash, England.

Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Suffering from shell shock—Sergeant

RECITAL WAS HELD AT R.V.C.

McGill Conservatorium Orchestra Gives Concert.

NUMBERS WELL CHOSEN

Individual Performers as Well as Whole Orchestra Deserve High Praise.

The McGill Conservatorium Orchestra gave a very successful concert last evening at the R.V.C. Music of Mozart, Schumann and Tschaikovsky was played. The orchestra was assisted by Miss Taylor, Miss Brown, Miss Travers, Miss Norman and Mr. E. Katz. So skillfully did Dr. Perrin arrange his programme that the audience showed little sign of fatigue. Indeed the applause after each number gave ample proof of the interest in which it was held.

The Orchestra was quite up to its high standard last night. A nicely of balance was maintained, a plasticity of delivery and a judicious contrast in dynamics, all of which were worthy of far wider recognized organizations than the Conservatorium Orchestra.

The well-known Jupiter Symphony of Mozart opened in a stately allegro, which was admirably thought out. In the adagio a slight lack of coherence was noticeable, which rather disturbed that placid quiescence which should have reached the ears of the audience. It is, however, too much to expect of other than the foremost orchestras of to-day to give the true finished effect to the adagio.

Miss Taylor played a De Beriot Fantasy with a decisiveness and a technique far in advance of her years. She disclosed in her playing talents of no mean proportions, which, though partly undeveloped at present, promise much for the future.

In the difficult A Minor Concerto, written for the piano with orchestra, Miss Brown showed really remarkable ability. Her finish, correctness and well-planned interpretation were extremely commendable.

Three-tone sketches by Ronald Hahn and Kellie formed one of the most interesting features of the programme. Miss Travers sang them with their proper color variation, aided with a voice of rare quality.

Miss Norman's piano-playing displayed good tone and a very creditable amount of technique. Miss Norman should, however, pay rather closer attention to her phrasing and to her rhythm.

Another feature of the programme was the Nardino Concerto (violin and orchestra). It will be remembered that this piece was last heard in Montreal at the recital of the Flonzaley Quartet. Mr. Katz played with conviction and gave the audience a masterly interpretation.

To sum up, it may be said that the concert was a great tribute to the skillful and untiring work of Dr. Perrin. On such an organization should McGill pride herself. The fact that the work of the orchestra is appreciated is well attested to by the fact that last evening the hall was filled to overflowing.

E. S.

ARTS UNDERGRAD. NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for the presidency of the Arts Undergraduates' Society are now called for. The nominations must be signed by at least ten names of regular members of the Arts Undergraduates' Society and handed in to the janitor of the Arts Building not later than 12 o'clock mid-day on Thursday, March 9.

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NEWS EDITOR IN CHARGE
T. J. Kelly.

The Harvard Law School

To many graduates from Arts or the McGill Law School it is often a question which demands much thought,—where they will go for graduate work in Law. This question can be best answered by following the Harvard Law School and by taking note of the instructors who teach there. The great feature of the study of Law as conducted in the Harvard School is the high ideal with which it is approached; that is to say, Law as it ought to be is taken as the "raison d'être" rather than Law as it actually is, and this spirit of studying Law has received its strongest impulse by the recent appointment of Prof. Roscoe Pound to the position of Dean of the Law School.

The Harvard Law School is to be congratulated on the appointment of Prof. Roscoe Pound as its Dean. Already among the foremost of American jurists, the astonishing breadth of his mind united to a temper almost uniquely generous, combine to make him, with Ames and Maitland, among the greatest teachers of Law in our time. And Law to him has been emphatically a living thing, dealing with issues of vital concern. He has been no mere lawyer of the books, away from the heat and stress of our crucial problems. It is to them, above all, that he has directed his attention. He has been almost the first thinker to provide American Law with a philosophy. He has striven ceaselessly to understand its importance for a nation confronted by the complex chaos of modern life. He has grasped the essential truth that the function of Law is essentially a social one. He has been dissatisfied with its time-honored maxims unless they admit of a modern interpretation. The Law he has written, no less than the Law he has taught, has always been in the closest relation with the great issues to which this generation must make response. He has been among the most radical, and, therefore, among the most creative forces of our time. He has seen that the truth of Law consists essentially in what it can contribute to the spiritual enrichment of the community. His work has been realistic and quick, with the intuitive grasp of the fundamental facts to be faced. We may feel certain that under his direction the Harvard Law School, like every great university, essentially a social laboratory—will set itself to train thinkers no less than lawyers. It will concern itself ceaselessly with the ways and means of legal progress. It will move away, as he himself has said, from pre-determined conceptions, and make a direct march upon the real. It will seek the examination of human motives that it may become an instrument in their right satisfaction. It will transcend its formal maxims. It will strive to assimilate into the general body of legal thought those economic facts which have created the real legal problems of our day. Law will be for it essentially dynamics, because only thereby can it rightly serve the state. His appointment to this important post will be a message of encouragement to all who cherish the ideal of a Law that is to be the greatest agency in human enrichment. Canadians will follow with intense interest the fulfillment of his splendid promise. And more especially will McGill Law students who are learning by the light of this philosophy of law be eager, if they can, to follow out their studies under Prof. Pound.

Editorial Note

On Sunday next there will be held, according to a placard at the Sherbrooke Street Gate, the Annual Students' Service, down at the American Presbyterian Church. This is one of the few occasions, as far as we know, when the McGill students have a special University service, and full advantage ought to be taken of this. Dr. Johnson is well known to McGill students as a speaker, and the sermon on Sunday ought to be fitting to the rest of the service. McGill never hears what are known as University Sermons, and some movement towards the institution of some such series would not be at all a bad thing. In the meantime, such services as the one to be held on Sunday are the next best thing obtainable, and it would be only right that a good turn-out be had.

A GAS ATTACK.

CERCLE THEATRE NIGHT.

Men in the Chemistry Building Given a Taste of German Methods.

Considerable commotion took place one morning this week in the Chemistry building, when there diffused through the entire building from the lower regions, the odor of a most horrible gas. All working in the chemistry department thought that German agents were gas(s)ing the budding chemists. Upon investigation it was ascertained that a future chemist, (not a futurist, though) had upset a bottle containing PC13, that is, phosphorous trichloride. Much discomfort was caused to those working in the department for a considerable time, but I finally got the atmospheric conditions became normal — for the chemistry building.

The Athletic Committee is now considering the advisability of abolishing inter-collegiate baseball after this year and substituting therefor intramural baseball.

The Cercle Francais held their annual theatre night on Wednesday, 7.45, and from thence proceeded to the Theatre Francais to take the opportunity of training their ears. The play presented was "Les Marionnettes." Though it had rather a weak plot, it was very well acted, for a stock company, and the scenery was particularly well arranged.

time, but I finally got the atmospheric conditions became normal — for the chemistry building.

MCGILL DAILY.

TO UNVEIL TROPHY.

Luncheon to Be Given in Honor of Champions.

The Cornell Club of New York has named Saturday, March 4, as "Inter-collegiate Track Championship Day." Preparation has been made to recognize in a large way the presence in New York on that day of the Cornell Varsity track team, on the occasion of the Inter-collegiate indoor track meet to be held in Madison Square Garden on the evening of March 4.

Luncheon will be served at 1 p.m., and Coach John F. Moakley and several members of the team will give short talks. A reception for the old Varsity track men will be held in the afternoon, and the 1913 championship track trophy will be unveiled at that time. A social club dinner will be served early in order to permit the members of the team to reach the Garden on time.

SCISSORED SENTIMENT

UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS.

The University of Arkansas is one of the most progressive of Southern educational institutions. In the last two years it has put in an extension department that spends \$150,000 a year taking agricultural information to all parts of the state. Its enrollment, which fell from 1,200 to less than 600 three years ago, has reached 800, with the largest growth this year that it has seen in almost ten years.

The University of Arkansas is located at Fayetteville, in the heart of the Ozark Mountains, 1,500 feet above sea level. The climate is delightful, especially in the summer time. The long-continued high temperatures do not exist in the Ozark Mountains. A few years ago a member of the university faculty left Fayetteville on the 25th of June and went direct to Minneapolis. When he left home, fires were necessary night and morning; when he reached Minneapolis, two days later, he found the temperature a little over 100 degrees in the shade.

The University of Arkansas is a combination of a land-grant college and a state university. It includes a college of liberal arts, a college of agriculture, a college of engineering, and a school of education. The College of Medicine is at Little Rock.

The University was opened in January, 1872. It reached the high-water mark in student attendance six years ago, when 1,200 students were enrolled. Half of these, however, were in the preparatory department, and not more than half of the remainder were students of strictly college grade who presented an entrance requirement of a four-year high school course. Within the last five years the preparatory department has been entirely abolished and the entrance requirement has been raised to a standard four-year high school course. This caused a decrease in attendance until three years ago the number went down to about 600. At the beginning of the second semester of the year 1915-16 the attendance had risen to 800.

The University of Arkansas has long been conspicuous for the success of its graduates, and the important part they have taken as leaders in the development of their state. Although only a very small fraction of the graduates and former students have entered politics, yet those who have done so have been very successful and able political leaders. Of the present Congressional delegation of nine, four are University of Arkansas men; seven graduates have served as Governor of the state; three of the five members of the present State Supreme Court are University men, and a large number have held such positions as Attorney-General, Judge of Circuit or Chancery Court, President of the State Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The graduates of the College of Engineering are scattered all over the United States, and a considerable number of them stand in the front rank in the engineering world.

Up to three years ago the work of the University was confined entirely to intra-mural activities, but since that time there has been established an extension service upon which there is being expended at the present more than \$150,000 a year. The greater part of the extension work is confined to agriculture and home economics. The University has county farm demonstration agents in more than fifty of the seventy-five counties of the state. It has also more than thirty women acting as camping-club agents in as many different counties.

Coming down to the year 1915-16, it may be said that the University of Arkansas now engages in most of the activities to be found in the ordinary state university. In athletics there are football, baseball, wrestling, track and tennis. The football team of 1915 were fairly successful. It won four games, tied one and lost two, the latter being at the Universities of Louisville and Texas. The football team of 1915 was closely contested. The outlook is bright for next year, as most of the members of the team were playing their first year of college football. Arkansas always has a good baseball team. For a number of years, it has taken northern trips, and has won a majority of its games with such teams as Missouri, Chicago, Notre Dame and others. Arkansas was the first team to defeat Illinois on the home grounds of the latter in a period of five years.

The Faculty of the University has been engaged for some time in tightening up the scholarship requirements and is showing a strong disposition not to allow students to remain in the University unless they do reasonably good work in their studies. A new curriculum for the B.A. degree has just been adopted. Under this curriculum, one year of English will be the only required study. There are also requirements for concentration and distribution. The Faculty is also considering the adoption of a new system of grading, in accordance with which students will be graded by relative rank in class rather than by

McGILLIANA

S.—STEPHEN B. LEACOCK, Ph.D., F.R.S.C.

Every student of McGill must know Stephen Leacock—even if it be only in appearance. How else, indeed, would one gain prestige as a university man if not by proving a certain friendship or knowledge of the professor whose latest book is extracting prolonged and general laughter from the outside world? And so the present student world at McGill knows, or pretends to know, all about Dr. Leacock and his books. It will talk at every opportunity of its inside knowledge of the Canadian Mark Twain, adding, if possible, in a superior tone, "You know, I take lectures from Leacock." Thus indeed it seems as if the "town" had helped greatly in making a professor popular with the "gown"—a state of affairs rarely seen in university life.

To McGill man, however, and more especially to Arts students, the head of the economics department has a particular personality. He comes out of the Faculty room arrayed in a gown which seems to hang together by some supernatural power rather than by any ordinary means. It is picturesquely divided at the bottom, while at the top it shows signs, with its outcrop of padding, of much hard intellectual usage. In short, this sign of the "Academy" brings an Englishman in mind of the "bloods" at Cambridge who deliberately rip, burn and generally deface their academic attire in order to maintain their high social status. At any rate, the Leacock gown is in keeping with the Leacock personality in its peculiar uniqueness. Watch the professor as he enters the political science classroom. Down the broad steps he goes with martial jump until he reaches the platform. There he pulls his gown around him as he shakes out from the bundle of venerable notes what he requires for his lecture. In fact, these notes, like the gown, scorn the appearance of newness or of order. It becomes, therefore, often a feat for the professor to get his thirdly or fourthly with any ease or precision. But once the lecture has begun, the crispness of language, the freshness of anecdote, the precision of thought are keenly felt. The habit, too, of dictation in itself, perhaps a trifle titillating, becomes in Dr. Leacock's hands the giving of real and vital essentials of the subject—not merely a dead letter reading, but the resume of some consideration whose details have been discussed in full and the perspective of which is preserved by the final words of the professor. Down to the "etc., etc." which is so marked a feature of his lecture notes, there is never a word written that is not understood or which does not suggest some phase of the subject under consideration. There is humor, too, in the classroom, but not of the sort that has made the name of Leacock so well known; it is rather professorial and intellectual. Sometimes, however, the class will roar with mirth at some spontaneous witticism; but for the most part smiles are more commonly the appreciation of the quaintness of expression on the part of the professor. Dr. Leacock, too, occasionally likes to trap the unwary student with some well-planned question, and then he does the smiling. As an examiner, Dr. Leacock is unique in his method. He proceeds on two general assumptions: first of all, that a student who knows his work can and will answer shortly and precisely; secondly, that if a student knows the details of a subject, he knows the big principles. Thus economic examinations set by the head of the department can either be done in an hour or else they are composed of questions on details. The public advice therefore that he gives regarding the passing of examinations will by no means ensure a pass in an examination in one of Dr. Leacock's subjects.

It is not, perhaps, generally known that Stephen Leacock is English by birth and parentage. Born in Swannom, Hants, in 1869, he came with his parents to Canada in 1876, where naturally his education was received. He prepared for the university in the Upper Canada College, from which he proceeded to Toronto, where he obtained his B.A. degree in 1891. After his graduation, from 1891 until 1899, he was modern language master at his old school. In the fall of 1899, however, he went to the Graduate School of Chicago University, where

there comes before the world the best known traits of the Leacock character. Sometimes, however, the reader is convulsed by a violent contradiction of the expected; at another the humor is so fine that it may even escape notice. It is, indeed, in this delicate quaintness that the humorous genius seems best evidenced. In the sketch on the pet dog in "Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy," this quaintness is well typified. But to mention instances is an unnecessary as to introduce the author to a Canadian audience. Suffice it to say, that in North America there are few college professors so famed as he who has with justice been styled the Canadian successor of the world-famous Mark Twain.

There is but one thing left to say of Dr. Leacock, and that is regarding his spontaneity. Occasionally one feels that a joke or saying has been made to order. As this is only occasional, it does not detract from any general impression, but merely stands out in relief to the spontaneous wit and humor that have delighted thousands.

There is a student at present studying in the university who, on the night before an English examination, sat up until 1 a.m. reading the "Literary Lapses." Next day he was so refreshed that he did very much better in the examination than was to be expected. Thus it is delightful to think that there lies in the same man the faculty of inducing fatigue by an over-supply of John Stuart Mill, while at the same time he has produced efficient antidotes in his many amusing sketches. McGill should indeed be proud that she can claim so versatile a man as one of her professors.

"A. G."

If this is done, an attempt will be made to interest a much larger number of students in the sport than have ever taken part.

The students of the University publish the University Weekly, a monthly known as the Arkansan, and an annual known as the Cardinal. Students in the College of Agriculture are about to begin the publication of a bi-monthly paper representing that college.

The Faculty of the University has been engaged for some time in tightening up the scholarship requirements and is showing a strong disposition not to allow students to remain in the University unless they do reasonably good work in their studies. A new curriculum for the B.A. degree has just been adopted. Under this curriculum, one year of English will be the only required study. There are also requirements for concentration and distribution. The Faculty is also considering the adoption of a new system of grading, in accordance with which students will be graded by relative rank in class rather than by

the individual judgment of the instructor as to what grade they should receive. This is like the so-called Missouri plan.

There are about a dozen fraternities and sororities in the University of Arkansas. All the fraternities maintain houses. Most student social functions, except informal ones, are held in the Armory, a large room in the basement of University Hall.

All students of the university pay to the university treasurer a student activity fee of \$3 a semester. The payment of this fee entitles the student to admission to all inter-collegiate athletic games, debates, oratorical contests, glee club and musical club concerts, dramatic performances and musical attractions. There is very little objection on the part of any one to the payment of this fee, and it has been a great factor in bringing students together and developing college spirit.

An unusually large percentage of the students of the University of Arkansas pay a large part or all of their expenses by their own labor. The

MOVABLE SCHOOLS.

Agricultural Extension Service is Very Successful.

The movable schools of agriculture conducted throughout the State of Missouri by the agricultural extension service have met with great success this year, according to B. F. Geisert, assistant.

S. T. Simpson, T. J. Talbert, P. B. Barker, M. A. R. Kelley, L. F. Chidlers and H. L. Kempster, who have returned to a trip through St. Francois County, report that the schools had a large attendance.

J. G. Watson has been conducting experiments in Scott County. He was assisted by H. B. Derr, county farm adviser. The extension service department has also placed E. R. Spence in St. Charles County, where he is conducting an anti-hog cholera campaign.

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The Smartest Musical Comedy of the Year.

"NOBODY HOME"

Prices: Evens. 50c to \$1.50. Matins. 50c to \$1.

NEXT WEEK—SEATS THURSDAY.

The Sensational Musical Comedy Success.

The Only Girl

SCIENCE BEAT MED. FRESHIES

The Semi-Finals for the Capper Trophy Played.

POOR CONDITION OF ICE

Science '19 and Law '17 Will Play Off For the Championship.

In a fast and furious game of hockey, or rather, "shinny," as the snow made good hockey impossible, Science '19 defeated Med. '20 in the semi-finals for the Capper Trophy yesterday afternoon.

Snow had been falling heavily all morning, and, when the teams lined up for the game, the Campus Rink was not in very good condition.

From the very start the Science men began to rush matters, but their speed was greatly handicapped by the snow. After several minutes Davis scored, and Cowan soon made it two nothing. The rest of the first half was very slow, as the snow now lay quite thick on the ice, and the men could not carry the puck. During this time the play became very rough, and the referees had hard work keeping the players in hand. The first half ended with the score 2-0 for the Science men.

During the rest the rink staff, under "Mannie," succeeded in clearing the ice, and, when the second half started, the play was much faster.

On the clear ice the two teams seemed to be transformed, and many spectacular rushes were made by both sides. Both teams now seemed very evenly matched, but the Science forwards checked much better than their opponents. Davis and Peters showed up well in this line, and they saved several sure scores. After about ten minutes of play Peters scored for Science, making the score 3-0. This aroused the "Meds," and, by some nice combination, they batted one past Wickware. At this time the "Meds," looked to have the edge on their opponents, and their supporters shouted to them to wake up and even up the score. The Science men were now playing a three-man defence, and, by making frequent changes, they managed to keep a fresh team on the ice. With about one minute to go Doran broke away and passed to Davis, who made a nice run up the ice and passed back to Doran, who made it 4-1 with a pretty shot. This ended the scoring, and full time was called shortly after.

On the Science team it would be hard to pick one man out as the star. The whole team played good hockey, and all the goals were earned by team work. For the "Meds," Pendrigh, on the defence, starred, his checking being a feature.

Andrews and Whitcomb refereed very satisfactorily to both teams.

The result of this game leaves Science '19 and Law '17 to play off for the championship.

The line-up was as follows:

Science '19. Med. '20.
Wickware Goal Woise
E. Anderson . . . Defence . . . Kramer
D. Beach . . . Defence . . . Pendrigh
F. Cowan . . . Forwards . . . Walters
S. Davis . . . Forwards . . . Wells
A. Peters . . . Forwards . . . Matto
Doran . . . Spares . . . Cook
Starke . . . Spares . . . Taylor
Fotheringham. Spares Tousaw . . . Spares

MANY REFORMS ARE PROPOSED

Free Secondary Schools Strongly Advocated Before Teachers' Union.

At a recent meeting of the National Union of Teachers, the president of the Liverpool branch proposed several sweeping reforms.

Mr. Walbank began by saying that teachers and educationists could not but feel justifiable pride in the fact that 99 per cent. of the 3,000,000 enlistments in their army (which included 8,000 teachers), had passed through the elementary schools, but only one in 22 proceeded to a secondary school from elementary schools, and only one in 46 of these received free education there. The evening continuation schools, in his view, were "a costly failure." He acknowledged the improvement in grant-earning secondary schools, but emphasized their weaknesses in the absence of any educational test for fee-paying pupils, the late entry of many pupils, the short periods of training, and a defective scholarship system. He strongly approved of the system of preparatory trades schools for boys as 14 desirous of preparing for entry into skilled trades at 16, and of the London central schools, with their alternative system of commercial or industrial training for scholars from 12 years upwards.

Proceeding to the reforms he advocated, he proposed that no drastic economy should be practised in education estimates, local or national, that half time labor up to 14 be abolished, and no relaxation allowed of the law against employment of school children; that the compulsory school age be gradually extended to 16 years; that secondary school free to all able scholars be established, and that children be granted maintenance allowance; that more varied types of schools be provided to suit the neighbourhood and the future career of scholars; that continuation schools should be daytime schools, and that employers be compelled to allow a minimum number of hours per week for instruction of employees up to 18 years; that technical schools and universities should be brought into closer touch with the various industries, and a supply of officers, teachers organized to meet the new demands, all with a university education and under worthy conditions of remuneration and service.

The question of the employment of school children was also discussed at a recent meeting of the West Riding education committee, from the point of view of the shortage of agricultural labor. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to grant facilities for the employment of boys and girls on farms during the portion of the school year between March 1 and November 1.

NEW GAMES FOR N. Y. UNIVERSITY

New York, N.Y.—Several new teams appear on the New York University baseball schedule, including Lehigh, Dartmouth and Lafayette. The schedule:

April 1. Lehigh at South Bethlehem; 6. Dartmouth; 8. Brown at Providence; 15. Stevens; 19. Lafayette; 27. Hamilton; 29. Swarthmore. May 3. St. John's; 6. Rutgers at New Brunswick; 10. C. C. N. Y.; 13. Union at Schenectady; 16. Wesleyan at Middletown; 20. Columbia at Southfield. June 3. Rutgers; 10. Amherst at Amherst.

FACULTY RULE OF ATHLETICS

Dean Believes in the Control of Scholastic Relations.

ATHLETICS SUBSERVIENT

Number of Sports Should Be the Business of the Faculty.

That athletic eligibility and those phases of athletic control which have to do with scholastic relations of athletics should be placed in charge of a Faculty committee, is the opinion expressed by Dean McClenahan of Princeton University, in an address on "Athletic Standards" delivered at the annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in New York. His speech follows in part:

I have no intention to speak of those athletic standards which might be regarded as standards of athletic achievement, as records of athletic ability. I do want, however, to speak of certain standards of policy which have in many places governed the athletic relations of those institutions, of many points of athletic faith about whose statements may be crystallized the whole athletic policy of an institution.

The first of these athletic sayings which seem to me unfortunate is the following: Never give up a team which has beaten you until you have beaten it. Surely, to give up games with a team which has beaten us, whatever may be the reason by which the continuation of such games was made undesirable, and to state frankly the reason for the action taken, displays a higher type of sportsmanship than that the attitude indicated above, and also displays a fine grade of moral courage. To give up in the face of certain criticism and misrepresentation, a game which in itself is undesirable, requires good courage and good sportsmanship. To continue to play games which are in themselves undesirable, because of fear of criticism, is not wholly creditable.

Another foundation stone of athletic policy is the cry, "Blank College never protests." This non-protesting position is a very dangerous one. The honest team is compelled to meet a team very improperly made up and is often thereby deprived of the credit which it richly deserves. How almost infinitely better in every respect it is to have a frank, friendly exchange of information or criticism between the coaches, even to have acrimonious protests which may be settled openly and honorably.

Another belief, universally held, I presume, by undergraduates, is expressed in the statement, often made with irritation and profound emphasis, "As long as I pass my examinations, it is none of the Faculty's business how many sports I take part in."

To this opinion I offer complete dissent. The number of sports a student engages in is very much the business of the Faculty, for a mere passing of all examinations, with whatever grade, is not by all means the largest part of a college training. Few of us in this presence will deny that the main business of an educational institution is to educate, to train the mind, and that when competitive athletics cease to be subservient to this main purpose, they become harmful. Of course no one who

SIX COLLEGE GLEE CLUBS TO COMPETE

Contest Will Be Held To-morrow in Carnegie Hall, New York City.

The Glee Club of Columbia University will take part in the third annual Intercollegiate Glee Club contest, which will be held in Carnegie Hall, New York, to-morrow evening, March 4. The other contestants are the Glee Clubs of Princeton, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College.

The Intercolligate Musical Council, under whose auspices the contests will be held, have selected the following judges: Mr. John Hyatt Brewer, conductor of the Apollo Club of Brooklyn; Mr. Louis Koennemick, conductor of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, and Mr. Victor Herbert, the well-known conductor and composer.

The judges will have a real competitive basis on which to ground their award, as all six of the competing clubs will sing the well-known "War Song" by Edward MacDowell, one of the most thrilling and spirited compositions ever written for male voices. Each of the competing clubs will also render two selections, one a piece of light classical music and the other a college "Alma Mater" or a selection of football songs. These numbers will also be taken into consideration in making the award, which will, however, be based primarily on the technique shown in singing the really competitive "War Song."

really knows the effect of athletics upon the college world, both the individual and the collective effect, will deny the inestimable value of them. The development of self-control and of good temper, the prevention of physical and moral excesses, the elevation of the moral tone of the whole community, are the very commonplaces of life to those in intimate contact with college athletic affairs; yet athletics must be secondary; otherwise, the institution fails to maintain its standard as a college and becomes in fact, if not in name, an athletic club.

The attainment of ability to pass examinations is a very essential part of the college discipline. Yet it is perhaps not the most desirable result nor the one which is likely in later years to be of the most service. In the present speaker's opinion, the best thing a college can do for a man is to help him to acquire the practice of exhaustive yet extensive reading. Such a practice gives to one the power which comes from full knowledge, the joys of the love and companionship of books. The formation of this habit requires much time for reading, time free from the excitement and distraction of competitive intercollegiate athletics. It seems to me that if one takes the position that the main function of a college is as I have defined it, he must admit that there must be some time during the college year when a student shall not be permitted to indulge in athletic competitions in any representative capacity.

The attitude of mind indicated by these sayings quoted above seems to be that of young men, of men whose experience is not great and whose judgment is informed and unreliable. If this be true, the obvious thing is to put control in the hands of older men—and equally obvious, in the hands of the Faculty.

The natural body for the control of such institutions seems to be the Faculty. The Faculty is always on its job. Its members are always available for the service required. They possess, at least in theory, full knowledge of the requirements to be fulfilled and a great deal of sympathy with young men and their interests. It does seem that a picked Faculty committee offers the best body for the solution of the problems of athletic eligibility and of those phases of athletic control which have to do with the scholastic relations of athletics.

Such a body is likely to be free from the prejudices which so strongly influence both graduates and undergraduates, as well as to know more intimately the problems to be attacked.

It seems well for the interests of athletics that some such control should be exercised. It is the speaker's opinion that some such relation of the Faculty. It can only be for the greatly to the advantage of members of the Faculty. It can only be for the great benefit of the members of the Faculty that they should associate with the very lovable, very interesting, sometimes very exasperating, but always very human youngsters who make up our athletic teams. It can only bring them refreshment and increased breadth of sympathy to know by experience that in straightforward honesty, in clean living, in gentlemanliness, and true sportsmanship, that interesting complex called the "American college athlete" is like a certain famous soap, more than 99-100 per cent. pure.

Other resolutions were passed asking Congress for an increased educational bureau appropriation, indicating the small board of education and school research work and deplored overcrowding of elementary schools.

FINE PROGRAMME AT WESLEYAN

Theologians to Give "Dickens Night" This Evening.

MR. SUTER IS TO RECITE

Musical Numbers by Several Well-Known Artists Fill Out Programme.

The Wesleyan Theological College is to hold a special "Dickens Night" this evening, with a varied and interesting programme, which should prove attractive to the most hardened of critics. The proceeds are to be donated entirely to the Montreal Patriotic Fund, since all the artists are rendering their services free.

The Wesleyanians are making a very special effort to make the programme unique and interesting, and extend a cordial invitation to every student of McGill for the occasion. Tickets are to be on sale at the college entrance. All seats are to be unreserved. A special invitation is extended to the ladies. The programme follows:

PART I.

1.—Pianoforte Solo Miss Racicot.

2.—Recital, "Uriah Heep speaks of Humility," "Danl Peggoty goes in search of Little Emily," . . . Mr. H. C. Suter.

3.—Solo Miss Griffin.

4.—Recital, "Mr. Squers opens School," from "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Grandfather speaks to Little Nell," from the "Old Curiosity Shop," . . . Mr. H. C. Suter.

5.—Solo (Selected) Miss Taylor.

6.—Recital, "Mr. Fagin's last night alive," . . . "Oliver Twist," Mr. H. C. Suter.

PART II.

7.—Violin Solo, "Salut d'Amour" . . . Miss Varney.

8.—Recital, "Scene in 'Jolly Sandboys' Inn, introducing a 'Silent Gentleman,' and Mr. Codlin," "Old Curiosity Shop," Mr. H. C. Suter.

9.—Solo, "Mifany" Forster Miss Thom.

10.—Recital, "David Copperfield" speaks of "His Good Angel," and "Wilkins Micawber" speaks of "Matters Financial," . . . Mr. H. C. Suter.

11.—Solo (A) "Rest Thee Sad Heart," Del Rio.

(B) "A Jolly Cavalier," . . . Dix Lieut. Key, 14th Battalion.

12.—Recital, "Sidney Carton's Farewell to the World," "Tale of Two Cities," Mr. H. C. Suter.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

QUESTION OF DRILL FOR U.S. SCHOOLS

Committee Will Say Whether Military Education Will Be Compulsory.

Resolutions opposing the introduction of compulsory military training in high schools before mature consideration of the educational questions involved were adopted by the department of superintendence of the National Education Association in the closing business session of its convention at Detroit.

By resolution the president of the department will appoint a committee of nine to determine the proper place for the military education of the American youth.

The convention went on record asking the government to appoint educational attachés to embassies and legations in foreign lands in the interests of peace.

"We believe that American public education now offers substantial hope for the realization of the fundamental principles of liberty and humanity, which alone will support a righteous nationalism and internationalism and by which peace, justice and progress will be guaranteed," say the resolutions.

Other resolutions were passed asking Congress for an increased educational bureau appropriation, indicating the small board of education and school research work and deplored overcrowding of elementary schools.

NEW GERMAN MOTOR BUS.

Petrograd, Russia.—The Rousskoi Slovo states that on the eastern theatre of the war a quite new type of motor bus has made its appearance in the German lines. Large numbers of them have been distributed at various points of the front. They are known as the "three-storyed bus" owing to the fact that they have two roofs with seats. They have very powerful engines and are capable of carrying heavy loads at a great rate. Some of them are heavily armored. These motor buses are specially designed for the transport of troops, and are capable of effecting the removal, at short notice, of large reinforcements either of troops or of munitions.

What's On

TODAY.

12.00—Medicine '29 hockey practice.
1.00—R.V.C. '17 meeting.
1.00—Medicine '29 hockey practice.
3.00—Science '19 hockey practice.
4.00—Skating on Campus Rink.
7.00—Junior hockey team.
8.00—Arts '17 skating party and dance.

Dickens night at Wesleyan.
Election for Science Undergraduates' Society.
Nominations for Students' Council close.

COMING.

March 5—Special students' service, American Presbyterian Church.

March 9—Nominations for presidency of Arts Undergraduates' Society close.

March 9—Wicksteed competition.

March 10—Arts smoker.

March 11—Wicksteed gym competition.

March 11—R.V.C. Sports Day.

R. V. C. '17.

There will be a class meeting of R. V. C. '17 to-day at one o'clock in the common room. Business: To elect public speakers for the Delta Sigma contest. Everybody come.

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HOW C. B. FERRIS WON THE D.C.M.

Interesting Story Told by Sapper Rutherford.

A TERRIBLE NIGHT

In Leading Squad of Engineers Found Himself in German Redoubt.

The Queen's Journal says: The following is an account of how Sergt. C. B. Ferris, now C.Q.M.S., of Science '16, won the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Croix de la guerre, which was written by Sapper F. S. Rutherford:

I will now try and give you the experiences of one night which I had at Givency, so that you will have a little idea what the engineers are expected to do.

On the afternoon of June 3, the 2nd Fd. Co., Canadian Engineers, got orders from brigades headquarters to have 15 men at Report Centre at 8 p.m. in order to dig a trench with a large number of infantry.

It was nothing out of the ordinary for us to receive orders such as these, but something seemed to tell us that we were going into a rather hot position. We got our supper early of tea, bread and jam, and those who were detailed off for the night's work hurriedly cleaned their rifles, threw on their light marching equipment with ammunition, filled their water bottles and climbed into the wagon all ready to drive the five miles along the La Bassée Canal to Report Centre.

Report Centre is an advanced office and often used as a first field dressing station, and as this place was about two miles from the front line of trenches and was located in an old house which seemed to have withstood the shell fire better than those surrounding it.

We arrived on time and were told to crawl into an old dugout and trench, as the Germans had begun to shell us with shrapnel, having evidently caught sight of us as we came along the canal. Our infantry working party soon arrived and proved to be 85 men of the Winnipeg Rifles. Our Engineer officer divided them up into ten parties and put a sapper in charge of each party. I got party No. 6. While we were all standing on parade he called us to attention and told us what our night's work would be. The substance of what he said was as follows:

The 4th Gordons on the left of the Canadians were to charge at dusk and take an advanced trench of the Germans. When they had made their position secure, the English Royal Engineers were to go up and erect a red light in the end of the captured trench on the extreme right. The Canadian Engineers with their working party were to be in the front line of the Canadian position, and after exploding a mine directly in front, were to crawl out of an old open ditch towards the German trenches, and work in order of parties No. 1 first, then 2, 3, 4, etc., were to stretch out along a cotton tape which the first two sappers were to have stretched for us from the end of the ditch to the red light. We had strict orders that there was to be absolutely no talking and no smoking. We were told exactly how much trench each party was to dig, and each sapper was warned to make his men dig when they got their places and to dig fast, or probably some one would have to dig a small hole for them. When the trench was finished the infantry were to hold it until relieved by some of their own men.

"Oh, yes, indeed. You have already done some fine things in architecture—that always comes first. Why? Because it's the most necessary, isn't it? Then, second, come the arts, which are decorative; third, comes poetry, when there is a little more leisure for thought—when a man has built his house and decorated it, he has time to write some poetry. But these three stages of development are always very close together."

"Yes, leisure is essential to the production of poetry—but leisure I mean that condition in which lies the opportunity for the individual to follow his own intellectual inclinations to the fullest possible extent, to 'enjoy delight with liberty,' as Spencer put it. "As I think of it, there were a handful of men put down on this enormous continent; you haven't had a tenth of the number needed to do what was to be done, so there hasn't been much leisure. The climate, too, enables people to do more work than under less favorable conditions."

"No, I do not think democracy hostile to the production of poetry, though, on the whole, the arts do need a benevolent tyrant to give the artist the leisure which he must have for his development; but I don't see why democracy should not be that benevolent tyrant. I rather took to see the people saying, 'We will have the city beautiful.' These men shall have a chance to do their work." I don't see why the public conscience should not be as much stirred to do it as that of the benevolent tyrant."

"You in this country have so inclusive an impulse towards generosity; you have tremendous initiative, and with this combination you are always ready to consider a new idea and try it out. I can imagine that you might almost wake up unanimous one morning, determined to have something worth while, and to scrap the whole thing that stands in the way."

"You have a very real democracy, with the Red Cross during the Gallipoli campaign, has undertaken not to discuss the war, but he did have comment to offer when asked about the United States question of 'preparedness.'

"I have always remembered what an American said to me: 'You may not want a gun; you ought not to want a gun; but, if you do want a gun, you want a gun so badly that you do well to have a gun by you.' Human ideals are so precious that, in case of need, we ought to be able to defend them; they ought to be so protected that they cannot be crushed out wantonly by a nation without them. Democracy ought especially to be able to protect its ideals."

PLAN THAT FAILED.

Missouri Students Get Same Lecture Next Day.

Students at the University of Missouri know how to appreciate a kind deed, hence a workingman received his reward. The workingman was richer by twenty smiles, two handshakes and a cigar before the puzzle look on his face faded into a broad grin.

The trouble started when both the fire-escape force and the class in American History arranged to make room 205, Academic Hall, the place of their work at 3 o'clock the other afternoon. The work of one was to hang away at the wall with a sledge hammer in order to connect the outside and inside of the room by a hole. That of the other was to assimilate some facts, theories and possibilities about the 13 colonies. But these two kinds of work, like oil and water, were not chummy.

Prof. James Viles, after a vain attempt to convince the noisemaker of the superiority of culture, announced to the class that the same assignment would hold good for the next day and the class was dismissed.

Then it was that the workingman received his reward.

\$5,000,000 IN CHEESE.

A \$5,000,000 contract has been placed in New Zealand by Great Britain for cheese for the army. This is a fifth of the cheese product of the island.

ing trench to where a small sap had been dug underneath the parapet, crawled through this and out into the open ditch which the officer had told us of. The shell fire, machine gun fire and rapid fire from the German trenches was terrible. We crawled out over numerous dead bodies which were rotting in the open air, and up towards our officer who was at the end of the ditch.

When we got to the officer something seemed to be wrong. The first sapper who had taken the tape towards the red light had gone about fifty yards and the tape suddenly stopped. The officer sent the next sapper. This one after going to the end of the tape returned to say that he had seen nothing of the first fellow, and he thought it impossible for any one to live in such a hail of bullets. The officer had said it looked hard, but had to be done, and ordered him to go on, sending the next sapper and working party No. 1 along with him. The tape began moving again, but suddenly stopped. The second man had vanished as mysteriously as the first, and no one knew what had happened to him.

The working parties kept following each other out, but had to lie down for cover when the tape stopped. The officer realized that something serious had happened.

An infantry officer standing beside him refused to go out, so Sergt. Ferris, our own section sergeant, hurried out along the tape. He got to the end, but could not find the first two men. He got one of the infantry men to cover him with his rifle while he went on from one shell hole to another, and found the end of the tape leading into a sap which went towards the German parapet. He could see the German barbed wire quite distinctly. After getting the infantry man up closer, he decided to go up the sap and see what was the trouble. He went about ten yards, when a bullet drilled him through the shoulders. The flare lights were constantly going up and the shells seemed to be bursting on top of us. There was many a short prayer said that night, as no one ever expected to get back alive.

Ferris, although very badly wounded, got back to the shell hole, and with the assistance of the infantryman, got back to the old ditch. The men as they lay along the tape made every effort to get a trench started, but the ground was so hard and sun-baked that it was impossible to do so without a pick.

By this time the colonel of the infantry had heard what a position his men were in, and that there had been a number of casualties. He sent out orders to have them brought in at once.

Our officer very reluctantly sent out a man to tell the parties to return. I can assure you we were glad to hear the word being passed along.

We were soon scurrying along towards the ditch and bringing several dead and wounded men with us.

When our officer had finished his instruction we took our parties in order to the forage carts, which we had brought with us, and each man was given a shovel. We went straight on up the road in single file and into the long communication trench which led in a zig-zag fashion up to the front line. The Germans shelled us very heavily with high explosives and shrapnel, and we were compelled to lie down very often with our shovel blades over our heads. A number of the infantry were wounded, and the trench being so narrow, we had to practically walk over them to get past.

When we got to the front line we were ordered to lie down until the mine was exploded. We lay very still for about half an hour, expecting to hear a great explosion and be covered with earth and German remains, but for some unknown reason the mine failed to explode, and we got orders from brigade headquarters to proceed with our work.

We worked our way along the fir-

me to be remarkable promise in it—truly remarkable."

Mr. Masefield, since his connection with the Red Cross during the Gallipoli campaign, has undertaken not to discuss the war, but he did have comment to offer when asked about the United States question of "preparedness."

"I have always remembered what an American said to me: 'You may not want a gun; you ought not to want a gun; but, if you do want a gun, you want a gun so badly that you do well to have a gun by you.' Human ideals are so precious that, in case of need, we ought to be able to defend them; they ought to be so protected that they cannot be crushed out wantonly by a nation without them. Democracy ought especially to be able to protect its ideals."

Mr. Masefield closed the evening with readings from his own verse.

Mr. Masefield had recently returned from the Dardanelles, where he was instrumental in fitting out and sending a relief ship. Mrs. George W.

SUMMER JOBS; A VIEWPOINT

College Paper Makes Apt Remarks On the Subject.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP

Much Depends Upon the Man and His Ability as a Salesman.

The following article, clipped from the Daily Illini, is quite to the point:

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

About this time of year students are besieged by innumerable agents of mercantile companies seeking summer representatives. Trusting individuals are signing up to make a fortune selling aluminum kettles or books containing "Seven Salient Sentences of the World's Truly Great." As a matter of fact they won't make a fortune, and they won't sell so very many aluminum kettles, for the simple fact that most of them don't know how to sell anything, all implications of the recruiting agents notwithstanding. By that we do not mean that all summer salesmanship propositions are a fraud, but simply that most of them do not pan out as well as scheduled.

"Students who go to work for manufacturers, jobbers, or publishers as salesmen, usually have to sign a contract which pretty definitely binds them to certain conditions and in turn assures them a certain—or uncertain—revenue. In some cases these contracts are reasonable enough and are adhered to by the company issuing them; but in some cases, where the concern is none too reputable, the contract means nothing, except a promise of privileges and advantages which never appear. Many times the contracts are unreasonable and bind salesmen to provisions which seem fair enough in print, but not in practice. For instance, one publishing company assures representatives a definite monthly salary, if they put in nine hours a day selling books. That means, working hours of from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. As a matter of fact, who would be willing to see a solicitor at seven o'clock in the morning or late in the afternoon, after five o'clock, say? Needless to say, the contract is broken more times than it is kept.

"As a rule, selling propositions are more or less chance affairs. The student salesman may make good and he may not. The majority do not, for the simple reason that they do not know how to approach prospects and cannot learn that art within the short time allotted to them. Agents claim that the art of salesmanship can be acquired in a few hours, and is of inestimable value to the man when once acquired, aside from the monetary considerations. The ability to approach customers, to size up prospects in a single glance is truly something worth acquiring, but it is annoying to starve while one is acquiring the ability.

"The man who depends upon his summer work for the money to continue study in the University can afford to be wary when considering salesmanship jobs. There is plenty of common routine work, unpleasant perhaps but at least with certain pay, which is eminently more satisfactory than futile attempts to sell things to people who don't want to buy. Of course, there are salesmanships and salesmanships. Some of them are all right and others are not. A man can afford to take the time to be sure before signing up. There are plenty of men about the University who are in a position to give advice on such matters, and their advice is worth seeking."

TOO MANY "LOW-BROWS."

David Starr Jordan in Speech Says Only "Rough-Necks" are Worse.

"There are too many 'low-brows' in college," President David Starr Jordan announced in a recent speech at Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

A "low-brow," he told the students, is only a degree removed from the "rough-neck." The "low-brow" is too practical, just as the "high-brow" is not practical enough.

Dr. Jordan's subject was "The Man." He told his hearers it was a good thing to be in the minority.

A WAYWARD TONGUE.

The chairman of the committee was addressing a meeting at a teachers' institute:

"My friends, the schoolwork is the bulwark of civilization, I mean—ah—"

He began to feel frightened.

"The bulwark is the schoolwork of civics—"

A smile could be felt.

"The workhouse is the bulwark of—"

He was evidently twisted.

"The schoolbulb is the bulwark of—"

An audible snigger spread over the audience.

"The bulsbowl—"

He was getting wild. So were his hearers. He mopped his perspiration, gritted his teeth, and made a fresh start.

"The schoolhouse, my friends—"

A sigh of relief went up. Hamlet was himself again!

He gazed serenely around. The light of triumphant self-confidence was enthroned upon his brow.

"Is the woolbark—"

And that is when he lost consciousness.

Answers.

"Honorable Mention"

is a poor salve for the wounds of failure in the final test for high marks. Hitting the line hard in class room or on the athletic field calls for the courage and endurance that come from a well nourished body made fit for the day's work by proper food.



Shredded Wheat

is the favorite food of college students for study or play because it supplies the greatest amount of digestible, tissue-building material with the least tax upon the digestive organs. It contains all the rich, body-building material of the whole wheat grain made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. It is on the training table of nearly every college and university in the United States and Canada. Delicious for breakfast with milk or cream, or for any meal with all kinds of fruits.

MADE IN CANADA BY
The Canadian Shredded Wheat Co. Limited,
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PROVINCE of QUEBEC

Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

The chief minerals of the Province of Quebec are Asbestos, Chromite, Copper, Iron, Gold, Molybdenite, Phosphate, Mica, Graphite, Ornamental and Building Stone, Clays, Etc.

The Mining Law gives absolute security of Title and is very favourable to the Prospector.

MINERS' CERTIFICATES.

First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of the certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each acre.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$2.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land, where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

PROVINCIAL LABORATORY.

Special arrangements have been made with the POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF LAVAL UNIVERSITY, 228 ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL, for the determination, assays and analysis of minerals at very reduced rates for the benefit of miners and prospectors in the Province of Quebec. The well equipped laboratories of this institution and its trained chemists ensure results of undoubted integrity and reliability.